



## Entertainment.

THEATRE ROYAL,  
CITY HALL  
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY!  
COMMENCING  
THIS EVENING,  
the 16th June, 1888.

WASH NORTON'S FAMOUS  
WORLD OF WONDERS.

A Combination of superlative excellence, and beyond comparison, including the following WORLD RENOWNED ARTISTS AND STUNNING NOVELTIES!

MR. & MRS. WASH NORTON,  
Refined Sketch Artists.  
THE MONARCHS OF GROTESQUES,  
THE HARVEY BROTHERS  
(WILLIAM AND CHARLES).

The Great Original Egyptian and Oriental  
Necromancer.

ACHEMED ALI BEY,  
In his Unique Entertainment of Egyptian  
Arabian and Hindoo Illusions.

Assisted by Miss HAIDA.

ALBERT LINTON,  
The Wonderful Young Lighting Sketch  
Artist.

PROFESSOR ALFRED JENSEN.

GALATEA.  
The animated Statue.

MR. WASH NORTON,  
In his Astounding Quick Changes.

ZITKA, THE ENTRANCED LADY,  
Or Floating in the Air, &c., &c.

Prices of Admission:  
Dress Circle and Stalls \$2.00.  
Pit \$1.00.

Sets can be reserved at MEESTRA KELLY & WASH, LIMITED, under Hongkong Hotel.

Doors Open at 8.30 P.M.  
Performance Commences at 9 O'CLOCK.

CHAS. DERMER,  
General Agent.

Hongkong, June 16, 1888. 950

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship  
Nippon, Captain P. SCHULZ, will  
be despatched from the above Port on MONDAY, the 18th Inst., at 10 A.M., instead of as previously notified.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, June 16, 1888. 988

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.  
The Co.'s Steamship  
Tidman, Capt. JACKSON, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 20th Instant.

Passengers for Europe desiring to proceed OVERLAND, can apply to the Under-signed, have their Tickets endorsed for surrender at Algiers in exchange for Coupon Tickets to MARSAILLES (by Transatlantic Company's express boats), and thence to PARIS or LONDON. Algiers is 28 hours steam from Marseilles, and thence to London occupies about the same time.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Hongkong, June 16, 1888. 987

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A HANDICAP CHALLENGE CUP, value of \$50, together with \$5 Money Prize to be shot for monthly by Members.

ENTRANCE FEE, 50 Cents each competitor.

First Competition on SATURDAY, the 23rd June, 1888.

Full Particulars on application.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Honorary Secretary.

Hongkong, June 16, 1888. 988

BALL PROGRAMMES

FOR SALE,

IN NEW STYLES AND PATTERNS.

'CHINA MAIL' OFFICE,  
2, WYNDHAM STREET.

January 20, 1888.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 15, 1888.—

Phra Chom Kiao, British steamer, 1,012, J. Fowler, Bangkok June 9, General—YUEN FAT HONG.

June 16.—

*Amoy*, German steamer, 814, R. Köhler, Shanghai June 12, General—SIEMSEN & CO.

*Nizint Novgorod*, Russian steamer, 1,270, Retarsinsk, Nagasaki, June 11, Belfast—MACKENZIE & CO.

*Palamed*, British steamer, 1,655, C. Jackson, Liverpool May 3, and Singapore June 10, General—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

*George S. Homer*, American barque, 1,267, Wm. C. Warland, New York February 22, Kerosino Oil—CAPTAIN.

*Tortoise*, German str., 1,578, T. Peter, Saigon June 11, General—SIEMSEN & CO.

DEPARTURES.

June 16.—

*Norden*, for Nagasaki.

*E. J. Speke*, for Whampoa.

*Alexander-Yeats*, for New York.

*Yung Ching*, for Shanghui.

*Sachsen*, for Shanghai.

*General Werder*, for Yokohama.

*Hyades*, for Europe, &c.

*Triumphant*, for Chefoo and Nowchow.

*Venetia*, for Singapore and Bonbay.

*Taiyuan*, for Foochow.

*Nippon*, for Shanghui.

*Nestor*, for Singapore and London.

*Amoy*, for Whampoa.

CLEARED.

*Kong Beng*, for Swatow and Bangkok.

*Dukien*, for Coast Ports.

*Nishin Novgorod*, for Singapore.

*Atuna*, for Hoihow and Pakhoi.

*Shoocho*, for Hoihow and Pakhoi.

*Glucksbury*, for Amoy.

*Chow-chow-foo*, for Saigon.

*Falkenburg*, for Singapore.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

For *Phra Chom Kiao*, from Bangkok, 142 Chinese.

For *Amoy*, from Shanghai, 36 Chinese.

For *Palamed*, from Liverpool, &c., Mr. Parlane, and 240 Chinese.

For *Tartarus*, from Saigon, 55 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

For *Hyades*, from Hongkong; for Singapore, Dr. Noble; for London, Messrs. J. M. Robb and J. A. Brooks. From Shanghui; for Melbourne, Mr. H. E. Hobson; for Marseilles, Major Pauli; for London, Mr. J. H. Evans and native servant. From Yokohama; for London, Messrs. J. Mount and R. A. Miller. From Nagasaki; for Singapore, Mr. Gauskin and children.

For *Sachsen*, for Shanghai; from Hongkong, Messrs. E. G. Lapham, and Samuel Farrell.

For *General Werder*, for Yokohama; from Hongkong, Messrs. C. T. Kerker, L. Lionel Radigout and Yee Bust; from Brunei, Mr. Rudolf Wolff; from Antwerp, Mr. Ed. Müllendorf; from Genoa, Mr. Carl Breiteneicher.

For *Venetia*, from Hongkong; for Singapore, Mrs. Chan Moer; for Penang, Mr. Law Chip; for Bombay, Messrs. Esmaill Datarina and Fazal Thavar.

For *Alexander Yeats*, for New York, 3 Europeans.

For *Yung Ching*, for Shanghai, 6 Chinese.

For *Triumphant*, for Chefoo, 10 Chinese.

For *Nippon*, for Shanghai, 33 Chinese.

For *Nestor*, for Singapore, 1 European, and 418 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Kong Beng*, for Swatow, 150 Chinese.

Per *Nishin Novgorod*, for Singapore, 56 Chinese.

Per *Amoy*, for Hoihow, 30 Chinese.

Per *Shoocho*, for Hoihow, 30 Chinese.

Per *Glucksbury*, for Amoy, 145 Chinese.

Per *Chow-chow-foo*, for Saigon, 100 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Phra Chom Kiao* reports: From Koh-chiang to Putoh, Obi, strong S.W. winds and high sea, squalls and rain; thence to Paracels light variable winds and fine weather; thence to port, heavy squalls, rain, and ugly threatening weather, with high swell from N.E.

The German steamer *Amoy* reports: Wind N.E. moderate breeze falling barometer all the time; misty weather near port. The British steamer *Palamed* reports: Fair weather until making the land.

The American barque *George S. Homer* reports: Sailed Feb. 22nd, crossed equator Mar. 17th, in long. 30° W. Passed Moridian of Greenwich April 10th, in lat. 42° South. Passed Anjer May 31st, experienced strong gales in West Atlantic, moderate trade in South Atlantic and Indian Ocean, light S.W. monsoon to Paracels, since variable wind, last two days, E. to E.N.E. winds, with low barometer 29.55 to 29.40, and strong current setting to westward and threatening weather. Ship bound to Yokohama, put in for new spar.

The British steamer *Tartarus* reports: Had fine weather with S.W. wind to Hainan; from there to port strong N.E. wind, with heavy squalls and sea.

The German steamer *Tartarus* reports: Had fine weather with S.W. wind to Hainan; from there to port strong N.E. wind, with heavy squalls and sea.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:

For *SWATOW, AMOY & TAMSUI*.

Per *Tokion*, at 8.30 a.m., on Sunday, the 17th inst.

For *AMOY*.

Per *Glucksbury*, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the 17th inst.

ARRIVALS.

June 15, 1888.—

Phra Chom Kiao, British steamer, 1,012, J. Fowler, Bangkok June 9, General—YUEN FAT HONG.

## POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:

For *AMOY & MANIL*.

Per *Zafiro*, at 3.30 p.m., on Monday, the 18th inst.

For *STRAITS & CALCUTTA*.

Per *Taisong*, at 2.00 p.m., on Wednesday, the 20th inst.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet *Sind* will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 21st June, with Mails to the United Kingdom, Europe, and places beyond, via Marseilles; to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, Malaya, the Australasian Colonies, Aden, Natal, and the Cape, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

The *French Contract Packet Sind* will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 21st June, with Mails to the United Kingdom, Europe, and places beyond, via Marseilles; to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, Malaya, the Australasian Colonies, Aden, Natal, and the Cape, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

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# THE CHINA MAIL.

No. 7742.—JUNE 16, 1883.]

**A FOOLHARDY SCHEME.**—M. Jovis, the French aeronaut, is preparing an Atlantic air-ship, with which he hopes to cross from New York to some point in Northern Europe during the autumn. The balloon, which will be called the 'Atlantic,' will be about 200 feet in height and have a cubic measurement of 20,000 metres. It will only weigh about 4,500 English pounds avoirdupois, and with the car, rigging, passengers, and apparatus about double that weight. The car will be square, and will be divided midway by a wooden deck, above which will rise a quarterdeck, both being connected by a ladder. M. Jovis, who will be accompanied by M. Paul Arno, Lieutenant Mallet, M. Chevertier, and two other passengers, hopes to make seventy miles an hour. He may land in Norway or Sweden, if not in Ireland, in three or four days after starting. Every conceivable accident is believed to have been provided against.

## DEATH OF EMPEROR FREDERICK.

Emperor Frederick has at last succumbed to the terrible malady with which he has so manfully struggled during the last eight months.

A telegram was received this morning at the German Consulate that His Majesty died yesterday forenoon shortly after 11 o'clock. The last Rector's message about him was that he was sinking but was free from pain. We suppose therefore that he passed away quietly, exhausted with the long struggle.

Throughout the town all flags were at half-mast and all the ships in the harbour paid the same mark of respect. The following Government notification was issued:

Information having been received of the death of His Majesty the Emperor (Frederick) of Germany, His Excellency the Governor, in anticipation of the special deep loss which will be created by this event, has directed that, in addition to other marks of respectful sympathy which are usual on such occasions, all flags on Government buildings shall be kept at half-mast, until notice has been received of the conclusion of the funeral obsequies. His Excellency has further intimated his desire that during the same period there should generally be worn in the Colony such signs of mourning as are consistent with health in a tropical climate.

The German residents in Hongkong are sending a condolence message to the Imperial House, the text of which now lies for signature in the German Club.

We take the following details about the late Emperor's history from Men of the Times.—He was born at the new palace in Potsdam, Oct. 18, 1821, entered the military service at an early age, rose to the rank of general, and held numerous important appointments. In 1866 when the war broke out between Prussia and Austria, the chief of his staff was Major-General von Blumenthal, and he had under his orders three army-corps, besides the Guard Corps under Prince Augustus of Württemberg. The Crown Prince led his army, composed of 125,000 men, from Silesia through the passes of the Sudetic Hills, an operation exposed to great difficulties and to considerable danger. By a series of brilliant operations the army pushed its way through the mountains, fighting severe actions at Trautenau, Nachod, Skalitz, and Schweinschadel. Before he had practically effected his junction with Prince Frederick Charles, General Benedek had made preparations to attack the latter with superior force, and the battle of Sadova or Königgrätz was the result (July 3, 1866). The Crown Prince appeared on the field unexpected by the Austrians in the middle of the battle, struck the heart of the Austrian position, and decided the fortunes of the day. His march from Milevsk to Königgrätz, and his series of victories on entering Bohemia, established his reputation as an energetic commander. In the war between Germany and France the Crown Prince of Prussia acted a most conspicuous part. The close of July, 1870, found him on the Rhine frontier, in command of the Third German Army, comprising the 5th, 6th, and 11th North German corps, the 1st and 2nd Bavarian corps, and the divisions furnished by Baden, Württemberg, and Hesse, in all about 20,000 men and 500 guns. On the 4th of August he vigorously attacked the position held at Weissenburg by that portion of Marshal MacMahon's corps which was commanded by General Abel Douay. The French were repulsed and dispersed after a severe struggle. Following up this important victory, the Crown Prince attacked on the 6th the united army-corps of Generals MacMahon, Faillly, and Canrobert, drawn up in position at Worth. MacMahon had under him 50,000 men in all, and occupied a strong defensive position on the slopes of the Voges. The Crown Prince arrived from Weissenburg on the evening of the 6th with an army of 180,000 men, and began the attack at seven the next morning. The French line was turned at two points, and their left and centre broken, notwithstanding a desperate charge of cavalry, which was ordered by MacMahon as a last resort. At the memorable engagement near Sédan (Sept. 1) his troops and those of Prince Frederick Charles were engaged against the greater part of MacMahon's forces; and the Germans succeeded in crossing the river. This, this extremely difficult operation being effected by the Crown Prince with his Prussians and Württembergers, sup-

ported by the Bavarians under General von der Tann. He next made his way towards Paris, entered Versailles Sept. 20, threw additional troops round the capital, and remained in the vicinity of the invested city until after the conclusion of peace. On Oct. 23 he was created a Field Marshal of Prussia, and on Nov. 8 a Russian Field Marshal. In 1878, when the Emperor had been wounded by the assassin Notting, the Crown Prince was appointed Regent till his father's recovery. The Prince married, Jan. 25, 1858, Victoria Adelais, Princess Royal of Great Britain, by whom he has seven children,—Frederick William Victor Albert, born Jan. 27, 1859 (commonly called Prince William)—he is married to the Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Augustenburg, and has children; Victoria Elizabeth Augusta Charlotte, born July 24, 1860; Albert William Henry, born Aug. 20, 1862; Frederick Amalia Wilhelmina Victoria, born April 12, 1866; Joachim Frederick Ernest Waldemar, born Feb. 10, 1868; Sophie Ulrica Alice, born June 14, 1870; and Margaret Beatrice Fodora, born April 22, 1872.

## FRAGRANT WATERS' MURMUR'

That the brief reign of the last German Emperor has been veritably a battle with death, of which the mortal has at last got the worst—or who knows, perhaps the best.

That the Emperor's physicians have apparently staved off the end, for a few months, and now there are two Empresses Dowager in Germany, the mother and the wife of the brave Frederick.

That here in Hongkong we have had to mourn the loss of Alexander Falconer, a warm-hearted resident and a faithful public servant, who entered the Silent Land as if by stealth, and was followed to the grave by hundreds of his pupils and by many sorrowing friends.

That the election by the raters of two representatives for the Sanitary Board brought out a few curious incidents.

That the persistent rumour of the home-going of Mr Price is now strengthened by the naming of a gentleman who is likely to succeed him.

That however much Mr Price has laid himself open to severe criticism, his severest critic has given even him credit for being an able man in his profession.

That here Mr Francis gave a very interesting lecture on the Home with China to the Garrison the other evening: it ought to have been interesting, as the talented Q.C. was engaged in some of these wars himself, and, indeed, he has been 'in the wars' ever since.

That the Hon. Alfred Lister has gone Home on leave, and the spirit of this honest, painstaking and much-abused public servant will now enjoy a much-needed rest from the worry and trouble of public life for a season.

That Mr Travers is quite equal to running the Post Office, and he will, I feel sure, do so without much friction.

That the Hon. H. E. Wedgwood has taken charge of the Colonial Finances, and the heavens have not fallen, nor has the earth quaked.

That the plain English used by Lord Wodehouse on our Defences at Home has stirred up the country, but that Hongkong may be lost sight of amid bigger considerations.

That Colonial gun factories should be established to relieve the great pressure felt at Home, and one could easily be started at Hongkong, where it could be successfully and economically worked.

That shipmasters depend a good deal on the Kowloon weather signals, and the incomplete connection between Kowloon and Manila is felt as each stormy season comes round.

That on Thursday, when the Observatory bell came down, the squalls increased and the Barometer hung low, causing considerable anxiety to those whose engines were under repair and not ready for use.

That they should be clad in serge or coarse flannel, as the native, though hardy enough outside, soon loses his weather-proof physique under a course of Gaol discipline.

That the Thibetan notices should be posted on the Clock Tower and Pedder's Wharf, where merchants and shipmasters on shore could see them.

That the Typhoon gun is useful to Chinese only, as most of the European ship masters know what is coming before it is fired.

That the past week has demonstrated more clearly than ever the need of a station on the Pratas Shoal in telegraphic communication with Hongkong.

That Government might go to the expense of placing a strong Board of Trade Barometer at the Harbour Office, and another at Pedder's Wharf, where there is always a Police-man on duty.

That the cost would not be great, and as every fishing village at Home has one, the fourth shipping port in the Empire could surely afford it.

## BROWNIE.

Young husband—Er—what kind of cake can this be?—Young wife—Marble cake, Algernon. Isn't it nice?—Young husband—Splendid. If there was enough of it would make a nice front for a public building.—New York Sun.

A DIFFERENCE.—Husband (sadly)—You are not what you used to be, Fannie. Wife (sharply)—Of course I'm not. I used to be your best girl, but now I'm your wife, and it makes a great sight of difference.—Tid-

Young Wife—Yes, father always gives expensive things when he makes presents. Instead—So I discovered when he gave you away. And then went to his library to draw a check for the monthly military bill.—*Yorker Statesman.*

## SUPREME COURT.

### IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION Before Hon. James Russell, Acting Chief Justice.

Saturday, June 16.

#### LO ASINOKE LAD KAM CHUN.

The plaintiff in this case, the master of a Chinese bank, sued the defendant for \$203 which he alleged he had paid to the defendant for a bank note purporting to be for \$50, which was afterwards discovered to be a bogus note. Mr E. Robinson, instructed by Messrs Sharp, J. Hudson and Stokes, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr J. Francis, Q.C., instructed by Mr F. J. Webster, for the defendant.

This is a claim for the recovery of \$203 paid by the plaintiff on the 24th December on a certain document purporting to be a \$50 note issued by the Royal Adelaide Bank of South Australia. It is dated 1st January 1869, and purports to be signed by Wm. Hardinge, Manager. Plaintiff was directed in this action to show that he was a citizen of the United States, and that the \$50 note was issued to him by the Royal Adelaide Bank.

Plaintiff's evidence is to the effect that he was a citizen of the United States, and that the \$50 note was issued to him by the Royal Adelaide Bank.

Defendant's evidence is to the effect that he was not a citizen of the United States, and that the \$50 note was issued to him by the Royal Adelaide Bank.

Plaintiff's evidence is to the effect that he was a citizen of the United States, and that the \$50 note was issued to him by the Royal Adelaide Bank.

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He says he brought it back on the 25th Dec., and said "my master

## SOOCHOW: THE CAPITAL OF KIANGSU.

The June number of the *Missionary Register* contains the continuation of a highly interesting article treating on the above subject, to which we, a short time ago, took an opportunity to refer.

## THE PAGODAS.

The seven pagodas in and around Soochow, the author says, are the ornaments of Soochow. The Methusalem in the South Gate Pagoda, built A.D. 248, aged 1,640 years, nearly twice as old as the Antediluvian. Tiger Hill Pagoda stands second in rank among the Patriarchs, built A.D. 600, aged 1,300 years. The Twin Pagodas, Soth and Euso, were erected about A.D. 1,000, and are 900 years old. The Great Pagoda, built A.D. 1162, has won its crown for seven centuries. The venerable monument of antiquity, the South Gate, which bears upon its top the weight of sixteen and one-half centuries, was much injured by the Taipings. The Tiger Hill Pagoda was built near the grave of Hoh Li, our first Soochow King. According to history, 600,000 men were employed to prepare his grave and attend the funeral. The "Pacifist," the "leaning tower" of Soochow, is much out of the perpendicular, and seems to have been so from time immemorial. There is a pool on the hill, 60 feet long by 20 wide, called the "sword pool," where it is said Ho Hwang whetted his sword when he attempted to slay the tiger and rob the grave of Hoh Li. The glory of the capital is the Great Pagoda, the highest in China, and so the highest on terra firma. Stand near it and behold one of the great wonders of the world! Count the stories, note the verandas, see the doors as many pigeon holes, and men as pigeons on those giddy heights! Consider the foundation, and what a quarry of hewn stone supports that mighty pile of masonry which rises with its spiral course to nearly 250 feet in height. Walk around the base, which with the shed room on the ground floor is 100 feet in diameter, or 100 yards around. Note the images in *basso rilievo* among the clouds, on the stones, seated upon the roof, hiding in the niches, and sitting majestic upon the shrines; Buddhist gods and Brahma divinities without—200, all told. The name of the Sir Christopher Wren who planned this tower has not come down to us, but we can admire the skill of the master hand which drew the lines. The walls are octagonal, one wall with and one without, or a Pagoda within a Pagoda, each wall of thick brick, the steps rising between them by easy gradations with a walk around before the next flight is reached, the floors being paved with brick two feet square. There are eight doors to each of the nine stories, and with the cross passages the halls are full of light. And what wonderful proportions! Sixty feet in diameter at the base, it tapers to forty feet on the upper floor; each story slightly lower as you ascend, each door smaller, each veranda narrower. Walk around these porches; see the city lying at your feet; the Great Lake to the West; the mountains and pagodas; the plain dotted every one-fourth mile with hamlets. Follow the Shanghai canal, glistening in the sunlight to the east, till your eye rests on that hill—that is Quensan. At the foot of that mountain, 30 miles to the North-east, is Chiaouang, a city of 100,000 inhabitants. There is Wuaso, with a population of 160,000, and within this radius of 30 miles are 100 market-towns of from one thousand to five thousand inhabitants, and probably 100,000 villages and hamlets,—five millions within the range of vision!

## THE TEMPLES.

The centre of religious worship in the Kiangsu province is the *Uon Miao Kuan* or City Temple, which is under the control of the Taoists. The first building was erected about A.D. 300. There are two main temples with thirteen other temples on the right, left and in the rear—a city of the gods where five or six hundred are assembled to be worshipped. Among the larger groups are the 60 cycle gods, with cocks, squirrels, rats and snakes rising from their brains; the 72 doctors or teachers, the 56 star deities, and the 36 ministers of Heaven. Around the large building in front is the famous picture gallery of the city, with pictures of gods and goddesses, mountains and trees, gardens and flowers, ladies and children, tigers and birds, some in gilt and all in bright colors: "fine specimens," fair young and well formed, and "of decorative art." The temple grounds are the seats for pleasure-seekers. There are meat sheds for the hundreds who drink tea, toy-shops and stands for the sale of porcelain, confectionary and trinkets of various kinds. There are Punch and Judy, peep shows and puppet shows, bear shows and rope dances, jugglers and sleight of hand performers,—truly a "Vanity Fair."

There are, all told, from 200 to 300 temples, and from 60 to 100 numbers in the city. The Taoist priests number about 1,000, and the Buddhist priests about 2,000. These religions are well represented within the city walls.

There are ten principal Yamen, all except two situated in the south-western corner of the city. The Governor, the Provincial Treasurer, the Criminal Judge and Imperial Taylor reside here. They manage the affairs of 21,000,000. Besides these, the Prefect, the three County Governors, the Generals and the Chief of Police have their respective Yamen. When "New China" is fully established, no doubt finer public buildings will be erected.

## THE GARDENS.

There are four noted gardens in Soochow, and another is in process of construction. Some of these are said to cost \$20,000, not to mention higher estimates. The entrance fees to these pleasure resorts is 3, 5 and 7 cents. There is also the "Lion Forest," the largest rockery in central China, but for want of custom it is not kept in repair. The Chinese deserve credit for their ability to provide a wonderful diversity of design within a limited space. Give a European a couple of acres and he will have a lawn, a few select trees, some choice flowers, an arbor and a conservatory. Let a Mongolian landscape-gardener have the same space and he will furnish an Oriental Paradise. There is the lake with winding bridges, and the lotus, the chosen emblem of the Buddhist heaven, the chosen flower, while underneath its green leaves the gold fish play hide and seek. The rockeries, made of lime rock cemented with lime and iron filings, with their labyrinthine caves and winding stairways, and surrounded with tall cavernous stones and petrified wood, in color like the fawn, standing as sentinels, are as surprising in their design as they are unique in their execution, and the pavilions which cap their summits give to the visitor a charming resting-place. The halls and tea-houses, with chairs and tables made to suit the special apartments, fano courts and hills and trees and lakes. The roofs, or covered galleries, are all mannering, the object being to mystify the travelled eye, and the ornamental objects in the garden-walls are all of distinct patterns. In every room there are placed mirrors to reflect the changing scenes of the grounds. Here a deer; there an eagle; a Bengal tiger; again a company of storks is seen, while views of the bamboo groves and flowering trees, and roses of varied hues lining the walls, lead the eye.

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

## No. 65.

HARBOUR DEPARTMENT.

The following Rules regarding signalling at the Peak are published for general information.

By Command,

FREDERICK STEWART,  
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Hongkong, 17th February, 1883.

**SONGS AND MANUFACTURES.**  
The silk stores are found about 100 varieties of satin, and 200 kinds of silks and guazes, and as they are reared for the inspection, the purchase is splendid. Here merchants come to supply the markets of the great cities throughout the provinces. When a silk robe was considered too great a luxury for a Roman Emperor, the Southerner wore his own of this material. In plain Anglo-Saxon, there have been, in more fine cloths worn in this city than in any other place in the world. The weavers are divided into two guilds, the Nankin and Soochow, and have together about 7,000 looms. Thousands of men and women are engaged in reeling the thread. The looms are in little houses of one story, and are worked by the feet, treadling on rickety bamboo rods; each loom has a hole in the ground, and underneath the chickens and the children play, but, *mirabile dictu*, from them come silks and satins with the most delicate colors of all descriptions. Great skill is displayed in weaving the figures. An artist lays off the warp, and arranges certain perpendicular threads at which a little boy perched above pilla, while the weaver's shuttle flies to and fro, and here is finished a magnificent pattern of embroidered satin. In and around the city, embroidery employs 100,000 women. Mandarins' robes, ladies' dresses, and the stage actors' apparel are all embroidered. The Imperial tailor twice a year sends on 1,000 trunks of embroidered clothing as tribute for the use of the Emperor's household. In this yamen 1,000 men sublet the jobs to the women. The embroidery in gold or flowers is simply exquisite, and they will execute any design that is given them. Several streets are devoted to furniture. The wood is highly polished, and substantial tables and chairs, sofas and wardrobes are on hand. The carvers and woodworkers are on hand. The handiwork of carvers and furniture, inlaid with marble, where the pieces, beds, include screens and sets of drawers, would do credit to any manufacturer. There is much famous work done in the fine kinds of wood. The pawn shops have a capital of many millions; the clothing stores obtain their stock of goods from them. Silverware is a prosperous business where the gentlewoman is fond of bracelets and head ornaments. There are large establishments for the sale of pottery which is made West of the Great Lake, whence also comes the famous "Soochow bath tub." The city has no large manufactures with the smoke curling from the tall chimneys, but here in thousands of shops are made hats, shoes, drums, musical instruments, idols, paper goods for exportation to Hades, and the infinite variety of articles manufactured by the 300 trades. The import trade is immense and

H. G. THOMSETT, B.N.,  
Harbour Master, &c.

## SHARE LIST: QUOTATIONS.

JUNE 16, 1888.

Stocks.	No. of Shares	Value	Paid-up.	POSITION PER LAST REPORT. RESERVE.	BALANCE, FEBRUARY.	Last Dividend	CLOSING QUOTATION, CASH.
BANKS.							
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Corp.	60,000	\$ 8 -125	all	\$ 3,900,000	\$ 20,903.51 for 1/2 year working w/c	\$ 20 for 1/2 year to Dec. 31/87	\$ 157 1/2 prem., sellers
INSURANCES.							
North-China Insurance Co., Ltd.	5,000	\$ 200	2	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 406,122.00	Tls. 23.65 for 1888	Tls. 275 ex div.
Yangtze Insurance Company, Ltd.	8,000	\$ 25	all	2	50,000 Tls.	3,059,767 1/2 % for 1886	Tls. 97
Union Insurance Society Co., Ltd.	24,000	\$ 25	25	25	673,000	314,012,962 26 1/2 %, 1888	\$ 86
China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.	24,000	\$ 25	25	25	600,000	245,240.04 20% V annual	\$ 72
Canton Insurance Office, Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$ 25	3	25	250,000	29,367,0610% for 1887	\$ 14 prem., buyers
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited	1,500	\$ 100	20	20	87,115 1/2	125,774,828 8% for 1885	\$ 165, nom.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$ 10	25	25	1,431,486	202,132,3 5% for 1886	\$ 63,937
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$ 10	25	25	650,000	204,003,000 6 for 1886	\$ 70
Singapore Insurance Company, Ltd.	20,000	\$ 100	20	20	100,000	18,432,925 10% for 1886	\$ 17, sellers
The Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$ 100	20	20	200,000	18,432,925 10% for 1886	\$ 17, sellers, ex div.
The Straits Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$ 100	2	20	200,000	75,832.62	\$ 244
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.							
H.K. C. and M. Steamboat Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$ 20	all	8	* 40	7 1/2 half yr.	
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$ 50	all	8	200,000	3,696,000	Dec. 31/87 \$ 205, sellers
Iado-China S. N. Company, Limited	18,337	\$ 10	1	1	127,320	115.13	8 % \$ 34
60,000 shares issued	31,212	\$ 10	2	1	4,387,5 1/2	5 for 1886	10% div. sellers
China and Manila S. S. Co., Ltd.	3,500	\$ 50	all	8	10,000	18,586 1/2	\$ 82 per share, buyers
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Hk'ong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	12,500	\$ 1.5	all	8	1,901.3	10 1/2 % for 1887	\$ 1 prem., cash
HK. C. and China Gas Co., Limited	5,100	\$ 10	all	8	1,977.3	12 1/2 -27.3 1/4	10 % and 2 %
New Shares	1,900	\$ 10	2	7.1	8	100	\$ 130 per share, buyers, fully bonus for 1/2 year
Hongkong Hotel Company, Ltd.	3,000	\$ 100	all	8	100	1,000	paid up
CHINA MAIL OFFICE.							
CHINA REVIEW—published once in Two Months.							
OVERLAND CHINA MAIL—for every Weekly Mail.							
CHINA MAIL—Every Day.							
PUBLICATIONS.							
'CHINA MAIL' OFFICE.							
CHINA REVIEW—published once in Two Months.							
OVERLAND CHINA MAIL—for every Weekly Mail.							
CHINA MAIL—Every Day.							
ORDERS FOR PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING PROMPTLY EXECUTED AT MODERATE CHARGES.							
'CHINA MAIL' OFFICE, 2, Wyndham Street (behind the Club.)							
NOW READY.							
PRICE, \$1.00.							
COMPARATIVE CHINESE FAMILY LAW BY E. H. PARKER.							
Can be obtained from KELLY & WALSH at Shanghai and Hongkong, and at the China Mail Office.							
LOANS.							
Chinese Imperial 1884 R. ....	8,568	\$ 50	all	8	3	5% yearly	
" 1884 C. ....	3189	\$ 50	all	8	8	Oct. 15 6% prem.	
" 1886 E. ....	\$700,000	Tl. 250	7%	March & Sept.	12 1/2 prem.		

\* Equalization of Dividend Fund.

+ Depreciation and Insurance Fund.

? At debit.

Soochow is becoming a great entrepot for foreign goods, and is destined to be a great wholesale market. Foreign silver is the established coin. Iron and steel have driven the native articles away. Tin and zinc are largely used. Shiftings prints, and colored handkerchiefs which adorned the heads of the African "maurans" in the South in anti-bellum days are now used by Chinese gentlemen to wrap up their cash. Porcelain is the cheapest light known, as it sells for less than a shilling a gallon. California flour is becoming popular, and tin milk is widely used. Shops for the sale and repair of watches and clocks are surprisingly numerous. In the line of "fancy goods" many of the establishments make a fine show, and this, perhaps, is the most attractive department to foreign purchasers. The foreign trade is yearly increasing, and unless new channels of enterprise are opened for the Chinese, whole classes of native goods will be driven from the market, and whole sections of country financially ruined.

What is the population of Soochow? It is a question constantly asked. It is surprising how near the estimates of the foreign residents agree with the figures of the census. It may be put down at half a million.

## Money Orders.

1.—Money Orders are issued at Hongkong and Shanghai on the following countries and places, at current rates of exchange:

Austria	* Madeira.
Bangkok.	* Malta.
Belgium.	* Mauritius.
Bequia.	* Natal.
Canada.	* Newfoundland.
Canton.	New South Wales.
Cape Colony.	New Zealand.
Ceylon.	North Borneo.
(Constantinople).	Norway.
Cyprus.	Port Darwin.
Denmark.	Portugal.
Egypt.	Queensland.
Falkland Is.	Sweden.
Gambia.	Tschad.
Germany.	Tschaill.
Gibraltar.	Tunisia.
Gold Coast.	Swatow.
H	